

OUR

friends the Republicans seem to be in need of the A. B. C. powers.

# The Evening Herald

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WAR

abroad does not affect the number of inquiries about Albuquerque.

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## BRITISH FLEET CLASHES WITH GERMANS IN NORTH SEA WITH UNKNOWN RESULTS

### Wounded Sailors of Both Nationalities are Being Brought Into Harwich

All Great Britain Turns Anxiously Toward Northern Ocean for News of Armada Which Sailed With Sealed Orders Several Days Ago and from Which Nothing Has Been Heard.

London, Aug. 6.—General news as to the happenings of the last day or so in the conflict in which the armies of nearly the whole of Europe are engaged is still lacking, and it is pointed out here that when it reaches the world it may after the passage of the war picture painted by Belgian and French artists.

Not a word has reached London from Berlin, while the isolated and delayed messages from Vienna throw no light on the military situation. From St. Petersburg word has come that the mobilization of the Russian forces is progressing more quickly than had been expected and the activity of the Russian troops on the German frontier seems to confirm this.

Italy remains in an expectant attitude and from hints dropped at the Italian embassy in London appears quite ready to maintain her declared neutrality and even to assume active hostility if necessary in face of any combination of German ultimatum, of which the Italian embassy says it has no official confirmation.

Numbers of German vessels were snapped up again today in British ports.

London, Aug. 6.—England waited today with anxiety for reports of the movements of the British fleet, from which virtually nothing had been heard since its departure some days ago under sealed orders. All eyes were turned toward the North sea, where it was generally assumed the war vessels had gone to encounter the German battleship squadrons.

Reports of firing and the arrival of a number of wounded German and British bluejackets at Harwich on the east coast kept excitement at its highest point, as this was evidence that at least there had been contact between vessels of the opposing navies.

The morning passed off, however, without any more definite signs of an important clash between the powerful squadrons.

Messages from Belgium appeared to indicate that the check of the Germans outside Liege yesterday had been a severe one, some reports giving the number of casualties as high as 8,000.

From Rome came a report that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau had escaped the pursuit of French and British warships after bombarding the Algerian coast, and had safely reached a Sicilian port.

German war vessels are said to have penetrated the Gulf of Finland and bombarded Sveaborg, the "Northern Gibraltar."

No definite confirmation of the reported ultimatum from Germany to Italy came to hand here.

As soon as Prince Lichnowsky, the German ambassador, left London today the American embassy assumed full care of the German interests in the British Isles. Irwin B. Laughlin, the American secretary of embassies, devoted himself to this business.

It was estimated by the embassy that there were one hundred thousand Germans in Great Britain but there were no means of ascertaining how many of these had left since the beginning of serious trouble between the nations.

Many Germans reside in England in order to escape military service, but a great number of these are said to have applied to be permitted to serve in the German army as soon as Emperor William offered pardon for deserters.

So far the British government has not issued any order for the expulsion of Germans.

### Today in the Theatre of War

Sveaborg, "Gibraltar of the Baltic," today was bombarded by a German fleet.

British destroyers have been in action in the North sea and 22 German and six British wounded sailors have reached Harwich.

Belgian reports of yesterday's battle between German and Belgian troops at Liege give the German casualties as 8,000 and those of the Belgians as relatively small.

British regiments at Tien Tsin, China, today were ordered south.

More than twenty German merchant vessels have been taken by the British.

A report from Paris says Germany has threatened Italy with war unless she supports the other members of the triple alliance.

Austrians renewed the bombardment of Belgrade, Serbia.

The German ambassador left London today.

The Bank of England reduced its discount rate from 10 to 6 per cent.

Food supplies in Paris continue plentiful, with prices only slightly above normal.

Only a slight skirmish with few casualties was reported from the Franco-German frontier until noon today.

German officers arrested today in Ostend as spies are to be shot by the Belgians.

London reports the capture of a German cruiser by the French.

Rome announced the arrival in Sicily of the Goeben and Breslau, two German cruisers formerly reported captured in the Mediterranean.

The American embassy assumed charge of German interests in the British Isles.

sion of Germany and none is expected, so that those now here are likely to remain.

British families, however, are discharging all German servants, governesses and chauffeurs, so that the German benevolent societies have their hands full in supplying the needs of the destitute.

Many Americans today asked for help to obtain food and lodging. There were many instances of persons with gold certificates in their pockets walking the streets all night hungry. Some of these were relieved by small unsecured loans from H. C. Hoover, of California, who spent most of the day working to obtain a reasonable rate of exchange for American bills.

The rate is now exorbitant. Among the callers at the American consulate general was Mrs. James T. Macey, of Denver, who was ordered out of her sick bed in a hospital at Antwerp Monday with only two hours' notice. She was told the hospital was needed for the wounded. Mrs. Macey left her mother and child in Germany.

The street in front of the American consulate general today was packed with Germans, mostly youths of the servant class coming from all parts of the British Isles to register their names so that they might return to Germany to fight if possible. The Germans were very peaceable and the police on duty were able easily to keep them in line.

The clerks within the consulate general meanwhile registered their names and addresses and stamped their military books to protect them against being claimed as deserters in case they were unable to return to

Germany. There was no show of feeling against the English in the crowd of men returning to their fatherland as a patriotic duty. Their usual answer to the question as to why they were going was "we must."

Several hundred German seamen expelled from France have arrived here and are boarded in the various sailor's homes.

Thus far no cases of insult or ill treatment of Germans by the English have been recorded.

The British admiralty announced today that the steamers Iceland and Elder, from Bremerhaven, report that the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been painted black and converted into an armed cruiser with guns and a searchlight.

There was a rush of Germans of all classes to the home office today to secure British naturalization papers.

About half of the American delegates to the church peace conference which was to have been held at Constance, have reached London. The other half were left behind. Those who came through were taken under the special protection of Emperor William and given a safe conduct to the frontier of Holland.

Consul General Skinner is overwhelmed with personal letters and dispatches inquiring for Americans whose whereabouts are unknown. He says it is impossible for him to try to locate people or to answer letters and telegrams. Extra clerks have been employed at the consulate general.

### PRESIDENT'S WIFE SUCCEUMBS LATE TODAY AFTER BRAVE FIGHT

Stricken Woman Makes Great Effort to Encourage Husband and Requests Continuance of Philanthropic Work

RESTORATIVES FAIL TO PRODUCE RALLY

Washington, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president of the United States, died at the White House today at 3 p. m. of a complication of diseases.

The end came after two serious sinking spells. The president, and her three daughters, and Francis Sayre were at the bedside at the end.

The president was completely prostrated when his wife died and broke down entirely. When Secretary Tumulty entered the executive offices to tell waiting newspaper men his cheeks were bathed in tears.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the president's wife, hovered between life and death today. Although physicians said she had passed a fairly comfortable night and had some rest, they were no more optimistic than late yesterday, when she pronounced by condition, no grave that restoratives were necessary.

Members of the family were constantly at her bedside. The president, who has been with her every moment he was not absolutely demanded elsewhere by the European crisis and the resulting situation in the United States, cancelled all engagements today and remained within call of the sick room.

Months of constant illness, which began with a nervous breakdown, then a fall on the White House floor with an injury to her spine, and following that Bright's disease, have so weakened the patient that the White House physicians, with whom were some of the ablest specialists called in consultation, reluctantly admitted they had little hope and feared it was but a question of days and probably hours.

Mrs. Wilson was conscious this morning and her condition was better than that of last night. She appeared very brave. The president went to her room before going to the executive offices. She greeted him with a smile, patted him on the arm and said she had passed a good night. Dr. Grayson gave out the following statement on Mrs. Wilson's condition at 10 a. m.

"The chief cause of Mrs. Wilson's present condition is a chronic kidney trouble. This has developed as one of the results of a nervous breakdown, brought on by overwork."

"In her ambition to perform her full duty in Washington, Mrs. Wilson added to her social obligations a very great activity in philanthropic work connected with the redemption of slaves of Washington city, and in various other instances connected with the betterment of conditions of life here."

"At the same time she was very active in attempting to bring about a constructive action in the matter of education in the southern mountain districts. The first evidence that she was doing too much appeared last February and since then she has suffered a great deal, culminating in the chronic trouble. While her condition is alarming, it shows today a slight improvement over yesterday and the first part of last evening. She is very weak, but conscious and brave and cheerful."

Professor Axen of Princeton university, Mrs. Wilson's brother, was sent for and was expected to arrive later today. Because of Mrs. Wilson's condition the White House was closed to visitors.

Many telegrams of sympathy, including one from Theodore Roosevelt, began arriving at the White House today. Secretaries Bryan, Daniels and Redfield, Vice President Marshall and other officials were early callers to express their sympathy. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to reach Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson but

(Continued on Page Two.)

### Belgians Repulse Germans at Liege With Heavy Loss to the Attacking Forces

Resolute Defenders of City Execute Brilliant Counter Attacks, Pursuing Retreating Forces Beyond Protecting Range of Artillery in Fortress; Battle Was Planned in Maneuvers Last Year.

Brussels, Aug. 6.—(Via London).—The Gazette publishes today what it says are the facts so far as known regarding the repulse of the German forces by the Belgians in the Liege district yesterday. The German losses are estimated at 8,000 men, while the Belgians suffered far less.

The alleged rout of the German Seventh army corps is not confirmed in its entirety, however, says the Gazette, which adds:

"The Belgian eleventh brigade after successfully resisting the German attack pursued the fleeing Prussians with such energy that the general commanding the Belgians was obliged to order our troops to turn back, as they were getting outside the range of the guns of our forts. The enthusiasm of our troops was magnificent."

A number of wounded Germans fled to Dutch territory and this gave rise to the belief that the enemy had been completely routed. They suffered losses, however, which are estimated at 8,000. Our losses were relatively small.

"At 4 o'clock in the morning the German Tenth army corps attacked the Chaudfontaine and Houffalize forts from the southeast, while their artillery bombarded the fort at Flenalle on the opposite bank of the river Meuse, five miles southwest of Liege. The Belgians captured seven guns and several prisoners."

"Proposals for the surrender of Liege have again been firmly refused. Stories of the struggle between the Belgian troops and the German soldiers yesterday in the vicinity of Liege tell of terrific slaughter among the German forces. At about noon yesterday the German infantry attempted to carry by assault Fort Barillon, to the northeast of Liege."

The attacking infantry crept up under cover of a heavy artillery fire, but the Belgian defenders reserved their fire until the Germans had come to close quarters, when at a given signal the Belgians opened with a perfect hail of bullets from rifles and machine guns, which wrecked havoc among the Germans. The attackers soon lay in heaps of dead and wounded around the fort. At the same time Fort Chaudfontaine, to the southeast of Liege, kept up a hot fire on another body of Germans who had seized a neighboring castle. The Belgian artillery reduced the building to a mass of smoking ruins. The Germans finally retired all along the line."

One newspaper says the German losses amounted to between 4,000 and 5,000 men, while they abandoned 17 machine guns. A squad of Belgian machine guns, according to another report, was completely cut off after killing 500 German Uhlans. A force of 20-150 Germans passed through Manhay, Luxembourg on Wednesday in the direction of Ayrvalle, Belgium.

The attack on Liege yesterday was executed by one German army corps, while the Belgian force consisted of a mixed brigade supported by the artillery of the fort.

The battle was fought along a wide front and partially in the open fields. The Belgian troops carried out several furious counter attacks, throwing the Germans back and pursuing them up to their original positions. Not an inch of ground was gained by the Germans during the fighting and they suffered severe losses in dead and wounded.

A night attack on the Belgians' positions was awaited with great anxiety by the Belgian troops, who had been strongly reinforced.

Further German troops were supposed to be on the way to reinforce the remnants which suffered so severely in yesterday's attack.

It was thought here today that the Germans would have to begin a regular siege of Liege, and it was pointed out that their howitzers were too

small to be efficacious against the heavy artillery of the Belgian forts. Military authorities were of the opinion that if the Belgians could hold out at Liege one of the decisive battles of the war might be fought there soon.

The Uhlans had penetrated the city as far as the Rue Sainte Eol, where the Belgian headquarters had been established, when the Belgian soldiers came on the scene.

A renewal of the German attack on the city was expected today. The roar of artillery was incessant since before midnight all around Liege. German shells wrecked and set fire to many houses in the suburb of Breconoux.

The governor has issued this proclamation:

"Great Germany has invaded Belgium after an ultimatum which was an outrage. Belgium has proudly taken up the gauntlet and the army will do its duty."

Four thousand German residents have been expelled from the city.

GERMAN OFFICERS ARRESTED AS SPIES TO BE SHOT

Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 6.—Two disguised German officers arrested today at Ostend had in their possession extensive military notes and plans of great value. They are to be shot.

The anti-German feeling throughout Belgium has become intense and many German residents were arrested today and charged with espionage. Every German discovered anywhere in the city is brought before the police who have considerable trouble in protecting the prisoners from attack by the excited citizens.

The patriotic enthusiasm here is extraordinary. Nearly all the citizens wear badges with the colors of Belgium, France, and England combined. Thousands of women of all classes have been enrolled as Red Cross nurses and are awaiting the arrival of the wounded from the battlefields around Liege. King Albert has handed over his palace to the Red Cross society and the queen will act as a nurse.

Many hotels also have been transformed into Red Cross stations and the citizens of Brussels have given up their carriages and automobiles for the transportation of the wounded.

Public subscriptions have been opened for the relief of the families of those who have fallen in the fighting.

Belgian boys scout, while patrolling yesterday, captured a German cavalryman and arrested two German engineers believed to be spies.

BELGIAN DEFENSE PLAN WAS ENACTED IN MANEUVERS

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 6.—The Belgian army in play warfare practiced almost exactly the same defense which they accomplished at Liege in actual fighting. Colonel John S. Parke, of the Twentieth infantry said today:

Colonel Parke just returned from Brussels, where he served as athletic instructor in the United States army. He is stationed at Fort Bliss, Tex., and he said the Belgian army was at the maneuvers of the Belgian army when the battle of Liege was enacted.

He said that the crossing of the river Meuse, and all the maneuvers of the actual battle as described in press reports, took place in perfect warfare at that time and were witnessed by the foreign military observers.

Colonel Parke received today a cablegram from members of his family who still are at Brussels.

BELGIAN RESERVISTS START FOR BATTLEFIELDS SATURDAY

New York, Aug. 6.—In response to a call for reservists here to prepare to return immediately and enter

the army Belgians today began enlisting with Pierre Mail, the consul of Belgium in New York. Consul Mail said he expected to be able to send a large number of reservists to Antwerp aboard the Vanderland, which is under orders to sail at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

The Vanderland flies the Belgian flag and has accommodations for between 2,000 and 3,000 reservists. It is expected she will have the protection of French and British warships across the Atlantic.

With the calling out of the Belgians the reserves of all the warring nations except England are under orders to return immediately to their native lands.

JOFFRE IN COMMAND OF ALL FRENCH TROOPS NOW

Paris, Aug. 6.—The French army has been placed under the supreme command of General Joseph Joffre, who enjoys great popularity with the men, as he does with the French nation generally. He is known as a man of strong will, and it is a common saying in the army that when General Joffre has made up his mind nothing will force him to change it. French military men express full confidence in his skill.

General Joffre is 62 years old. He has been married ten years but is childless. He is of medium height and stout, with a massive head, very fair hair and thick, drooping moustache. He is noted for his excellent horsemanship. He was trained as an engineer, and while on duty in Madagascar constructed the harbor of Diego Suarez, the principal one in the island.

The mobilization plans for the French army were drawn up by General Joffre last April and the result of their execution has exceeded all expectations.

Food remains plentiful in Paris and prices have increased only very slightly since the outbreak of the war. Meat and vegetables are the principal commodities affected, as retailers find difficulty in bringing them from the central depots because all delivery wagons have been requisitioned for military purposes.

In the great central markets there were large quantities of vegetables today and push cart dealers reaped a rich harvest, as they had the advantage over storekeepers whose vehicles had been taken by the military.

General Victor Michel, military governor of Paris, while appreciating the good will of such foreigners in France as are offering their services in the French army and wish to organize a special corps, says he does not believe the army can at present utilize such volunteer troops.

FOREIGN CRUISER CHASES ENGLISH LINER LUSITANIA

New York, Aug. 6.—Further word of the big English liner Lusitania dodging German cruisers in a race for England was brought to New York today by the oil tank steamer Tonawanda from London and Antwerp. Captain Hart said that yesterday he heard the Lusitania in wireless communication with the British cruiser Essex, saying that a foreign cruiser was following her and asking the Essex to stand by. Later the Essex went in search of the foreigner.

During three days past, said Captain Hart, the wireless brought news of the presence of British, French and German cruisers. None was sighted, however. The French liner Lallouette, bearing nearly a thousand reservists bound for France, was seen seventy miles east of Fire Island.

The British steamer Kansas City, which sailed yesterday for Bristol,